PHASES OF FRENCH LIFE.

JESUIT SCHOOLS-AN AMERICAN COLONY. THE ERPUBLIC NOT FAVORABLE TO THE PROSPER-ITY OF JEGUIT INSTITUTIONS-A GLIMPSH OF THE LIFE AT BORDEAUX.

The Jesuits have three large schools in Paris, one of which owes its establishment to the desire of Louis Philippe to have Queen Victoria, when a girl, marry his son. These schools are of an interesting character, and one of them has graduated 2,000 officers and cadets for the French Army. These schools do not find the atmosphere of the Republic so favorable as that of the Empire was. A letter from Bordeaux says that that city reminds an American of New-Orleans in ontward appearance. There are many American speaking Business men in the city, and some of them are described in a lively manner.

THE TRAINING OF THE JESUITS.

BECAUSE QUEEN VICTORIA WAS A JILT THE JESUITS GOT PERMISSION TO OPEN SCHOOLS IN PARIS-LIFE OF THE MILITARY SCHOOL IN THE RUE DES POSTES-CULTIVATING THE RELIGIOUS ZEAL AND THE BODILY STRENGTH OF THE PUPILS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, April 2 .- The religious orders, and particularly the Jesuits, are waking up to the grave nature of their situation. Having so long enjoyed the favor of those in power, they are with difficulty able to realize the blight that has come upon their prosperity. For thirty years they have been on the top of the wheel. The first important advantage they gained in France was soon after the marriage of Queen Victoria, on whom Louis Philippe had, for the benefit of his son the Duc de Nemours, matrimonial designs when she was a girl. He was encouraged to harbor these designs by the King of the Belgians, who, through this artifice, secured to himself and his little State ten years of perfect quiet. The matchmaker and gobetween was Queen Louisa, second wife of Leopold and auut-in-law of Her Majesty, who flirted with the French Prince, gave him encouragement, and when she slipped away from him to take her cousin Albert wrote to her uncle to "be sure not to breathe a word to Louisa " about her engagement. Foiled at the Court of St. James, the Citizen King remembered that his wife had a niece and a greatnieceone a Neapolitan Bourbon and the other a Spanish Bourbon-who were great heiresses. They were the Princess of Salerno, daughter of the Archduchess Clementina, and the ex-Queen of Spain. But as they were too young for the Duc de Nemours, King Leopold and the Duchesa of Kent obtained for that Prince a daughter of the House of Coburg Kohary. She was rich and a wondrously beautiful blonde, so that the jilted suitor of Victoria was soon consoled for the loss of the British Queen.

This brings me to the Jesuits. When they got wind of the matrimonial views of the French King they threw difficulties in the way of his diplomatic agents at the Courts of Madrid and Naples, and only agreed to help him in obtaining the Bourbon heiresses on the condition of their Order being allowed to open schools in France to prepare students for St. Cyr, the Polytechnique and the Ecole des Mines. It was secretly agreed to let them enjoy the fiberties they demanded. Soon after they founded a small military school, which has since developed into the great establishment of the Rue des Postes. This house was rapidly making over the hilt of the French sword to Pontifical hands. This moment there are in the French artillery, infantry, cavalry, and the navy 2,000 officers and cadets educated at the Rue des Postes, which is certainly as large, though its street frontage would not lead one to think so, as Trinty College, Dublin. It affords work to seventy Jesuit professors, the picked mathematicians and lecturers of the Order, who, to assure parents that the profane studies are ably conducted, employ the best professors of the university to examine the lads under their charge once a week. A CLERICAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

I have been to visit the Rue des Postes. It now contains between 500 and 600 pupils. The parloir, where students see their parents and guardians. and their reverend teachers lady visitors, is at the side of a large court, surrounded on all sides by lofty buildings. This chamber or hall is very spacious, well lighted, well ventilated, and not a speck of dust is to be found on either the polished oak floor or the furniture. The latter is of the simplest kind, and consists of rush-seated chairs and dain oak tables, covered with oil-cloth. But all round the walls there are pictures. Some of them are photographs, some miniatures, some pencil drawings, some oil paintings, and all are likenesses of officers who have fallen in the detheir country, or in executing heroic deeds. There is one who died of burns he received in rescuing from a burning house three children, quite unknown to him, whom the firemen had forgotten. There is another who fought against an inundation of the Loire at Tours; a third who distinguished himself by acts of naval daring; a fourth who perished exploring the River Congo; and facing the entrance door there is a piece of sculptured marble, representing the Père Ducondray, the governor of the school in 1871 and one of the victims of the Commune. He is in act of falling. Bullets have pierced his breast. But before he receives the de grace, he has strength enough left to hold up his crucifix, and to pray that his blood shall not cry out for vengeance against those who shed it. On the table there are books for the edification of visitors, and for private circulation. They are biographies of officers distinguished for their heroic valor and the piety of their lives. I remember a trait of one of those heroes. A schoolfellow proposed for them both to make a pilgrimage f a prayer they agreed to offer to the Almighty were favorably answered. The subject of the monograph at first consented. He than said: " No; we should never muke conditions with God. We owe him unlimited service. It he chooses to reward us it is his affair, and not ours."

In the first pile of buildings facing the grand entrance to the College Court nearest to la Rue des Postes, there are a chapel, a club-room for ci-derant pupils, a chamber containing Father Secchi's barometrical instrument which notes the variations of weather in every part of the globe with which it is in telegraphic correspondence, and a vestibule that serves as a promonoir in Winter to one of the senion classes. This hall is glazed on the north side. The wall on the south side is decorated pictures of the Jesutical houses, which are scattered over almost every quarter of the globe. Lads are made to feel that wherever they fall down, they will, if they earn the esteem of their reverend teachers, have powerful friends to back them. They will have protectors in Caliua, Australia, Japan, India, South America, the Pacific Islands, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Palestiue. From this pictorial exhibition one draws insensibly the moral that the Society of Jesus is invested with gigantic power to protect or to injure.

CHEERFULNESS OF THE SCHOOL AND GOOD BEHA-VIOR OF THE PUPILS.

The chapel is beautiful. Its beauty is of a serene d cheerful character. In no part of the house reigns. Nowhere, though severe simplicity in the rule, has it a harsh, prison aspect.

Class rooms are on the first floors of the different sks of buildings. A Jesuit who took me over the out called my attention to the wormten dosks. "They are old," he said. "but, you erve, they are not backed and disfigured by anknives of mischievous youths. All our puructive; but we have the art of taming

tic conditions are excellent find corridors to a higher floor. Here we find corridors lined with religious pictures and the best engravings of holy families by renowned masters. There ings of holy families by renowned masters. There is a solution of the pray to be a pray to be is another chapel in which the most distinguished pupils are allowed, before going to bed, to pray. This class of lads are Knights of the Virgin, and promise to respect her in their respect for their mothers and the virtue of their lives. The dormitories are immense, well ventilated and arranged something on the system of a stable. The horse boxes are chambers, containing each a small bed, a toilet table, table with a drawer, glass and clothestrack. There is a small carpet beside the bed. To prevent the multiplication of insect life the floors are in tiles, and the wooden partitions not descending to within about a foot of the flooring the air sweeps under them. A curtain serves as a descending to within about a hour of the air sweeps under them. A curtain serves as a door for each box or compartment. At each end of the common passage a Jesuit is stationed all night beside a lighted lamp.

We ascend again the stairs. We come to the line.

We ascend again the stairs. We come to the linen store of the house. Every boy has here his bedy, table and bed linen, which is put away in a large pigeon-hole bearing his name, and carefully kept in repair. On this story there are the pharmacy, kept by lay brothers, and the hospital kitchen, a model of neatness and order. The lay brothers are treated not as servants, but as friends, and have manifestly at heart the interest and the glory of the house. From the kitchens I was taken to the hostelry.

THE REMEDY FOR HOME-SICKNESS. At the Rue des Postes, if a pupil is home-sick or out of spirits, a father, a mother, an uncle, an aunt, is asked on a visit and lodged in this wing. If this does not make up for the absent family, juvenile relatives are also invited with the parent or parents. According to the number to whom the college extends hospitality, lodgings are given. There are suites of apartments, with a sitting-room and several bedrooms. In all cases invalids may have those near and dear to them in the hostelry, and they all

mear and dear to them in the hostelry, and they all meet in a common sitting-room. Board is also provided. The forniture, without being luxurious, in this part of the college is elegant.

"What additional charge do you make for each friend who comes to stay here?" I asked.

"No charge whatever," returned my cicerone.

"We never run up bills for extras. The fees are large enough without that."

This led me to inquire the yearly cost of maintaining a lad at the Rue des Postes. It is about 2,500 francs, which covers all expenses, not melanding a weekly excursion to the Jesuits' house at Athis. This was formerly the country seat of Mile de Scudery, and the château stands in the midst of a richly wooded park intersected with a deep canal, in which pupils learn to swim. In Winter some of the courts in the Rue des Postes are flooded to enable the lads to skate. Robust exercise is insisted upon in all the Jesuit schools in the play hours, and the Reverend ushers are bound to set an example of muscular Christianity.

cample of muscular Christianity.
Vaugirard is the school second in importance to
the Rue des Postes, and is situated in a suburb of Paris. The grounds are very extensive, the air good, and care is taken not to receive boys who are likely to have an hereditary propensity for vice. This is a boarding-school.

CARE FOR THE PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF PUPILS. The great day school is in the Rue de Madrid. Seven years ago the Jesuits bought there a tumble down house in which they opened classes. At the end of the first year they had thirty pupils. They have now 780 and a senior and a junior college which have vast playgrounds and covered promenoirs. There are twenty-seven Fathers in this establishment, the rector of which is Father de Gabriac, brother of the diplomat who recently was Ambassador of the Republic to the Holy See. I am slightly acquainted with him, and at my request he ordered a subordinate Jesuit to take me over the junior and senior schools. The fees here are not low. They come to about 800 francs yearly. But a very complete education is given for this, and, in all that does not concern theology, a modern one also. But the immutability of Rome's dogmas is ardently defended at the Rue de Madrid, and in the domain of religion the possibility of progress is denied. The Jesnits understand the laws of health and apply them. Every boy has in his locker a change of clothing, a pair of boots, a pair of slippers, and two pairs of socks. If he comes to school wet his garments are at once changed and those taken off sent to be dried in a heated room. The Father who showed me the locker deduced from this precaution the singular freedom of pupils of the Jesuits from infantile diseases. When he had taken me over the vast buildings, courts and playgrounds he said, "We paid for the ground here 350 france a square yard. If we are not dissolved our premises will be considerably extended. Were they large enough we should at once have 1,500 pupils." the junior and senior schools. The fees here are

THE CRESCENT CITY OF FRANCE. SOME REPRESENTATIVE TYPES-A YANKSE DENTIST

EN ROUTE FOR THE HOLY LAND. IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. BORDEAUX, March 18 .- The travelled American who takes a run down here from Paris is forcibly eminded, before he has been here forty-eight hours, of the change from New-York to New-Orleans. In fact, topographically as well as geographically, Bordeaux may be called the "Crescent City" of France. The rapid and muddy waters of the Garonne sweep past its quays between banks which in form are almost the counterpart of those that give the Louisiana metropolis its name; here is the same river front, call it levée or quay, as you please, lined with shipping and crowded with hogsheads, barrels and bales; opposite the city is another Algiers-in this case known as the Bastide, but presenting the same dejected array of deserted, tumble-down buildings, dusty roadways, uninviting warehouses; in short, a place that visitors would never think of going near, but for the fact that they have to, in order to get to the railroad to take them back to Paris. Nor does the similarity between the two cities confine itself to the place alone; it is equally marked in the climate, and in the faces, habits and character of the people. You leave the French capital shivering and growling in the March blasts-prestof-in nine hours you are in your room at the hotel in Bordeaux, with the windows wide open, the odor of fresh violets from a neighboring flower-stand perchance stealing in, and the streets below resonant with the shrill cries of women peddling strawberries and green peas. The people you meet all have the Southern, Latin type in their faces and garb. You see men with flaring blue or red flannel caps on their heads, and women with fanciful foulards or bandannas. The complexions are swarthy, the gait and movement have more of the dolce far nients than one sees on the busy boulevards of Paris, and the ubiquitous Sambo, who flourishes nowhere save 'neath a ge nial sup, here becomes a frequent subject of obser vation. Their French, too, at Bordeaux, has a strong flavor of the Gascon-which even the Parisian finds as difficult to understand as the scion of Boston 'culchah" does the broad accent of the Lon isiana planter. In short, look at it as you will, Bordeaux is the New-Orleans of France, or, let us put it the other way-New-Orleans is, more properly

speaking, the Bordeaux of America. If Paris boasts its American colony, so, too, does Bordeaux; and what is more, the members of the latter have come to stay, while according to all accounts high prices at the capital are rapidly dimin ishing the once formidable array of Yankees to a mere corporal's guard. Every American now in Paris will tell you the same thing, and that is that the colony in that city is dwindling down remarkably fast. In Bordeaux, on the contrary, the number has never been large, but those who are there are permanent fixtures. They give a flavor to Bordeaux life, both in a business and a social way, and could be illy spared from the city they have done so much to enliven.

Here, for instance, is Mr. Godillot, a relative and representative of the great house of Thurber in New For a quick, lively, " rattly " business man I doubt whether his equal can be found in France to-day. He has revolutionized the wholesale gro cery business in this section of country, and put American wares into thousands of households and retail shops where they were never heard of before Some time ago he undertook to introduce American corned beef in cans to the acquaintance of the Bor deaux people. For a few weeks Bordeaux fairly rang with advertisements, printed or perambulat ing, of American corned beef, and the result is that the sales now are enormous. I dropped in at Mr. Godillot's place on the Rue St. Foy the other day, and found him ensconced in an inner office, accessible only through a series of stores and warerooms almost blocked with goods. He was talking busibe destructive; but we have the art of taming he demon of destruction which lurks in the breast of nearly every male child. Our pupils are made to sel that they are the children of the house; that they are the children of the house; that they are the children of the house; that it is corridon on which the school-room of the penultar design of the laure, our was called to the penultar design of the laure, it is not corridon on which the school-room out it required a careful look at the French sign on the laure arranged to prevent gas light from hurtilly affecting the visual perces. Windows as placed as not to render weak-eyed upth near-alphted. Everywhere the accus-

of the fashionable quarter, dwells another American with whose name all France is familiar. I refer to Dr. Fowler, whose wealth, whose enterprise and whose personal courage are the first things an American hears of on arriving at Bordeaux. His valuant services to the Empire during the Franco Prussian war, his imprisonment by the Commune his remarkable success as an amateur yachtsman, and his daring test in crossing the British Channe on a "podoscaph" are all known and rehearsed by the Bordeaux people to every stranger. Every day at five, his coupé with a liveried driver and footman and the finest team of blacks in the Gironde, may be seen before his door. General Grant enjoyed a drive behind these same blacks during his visit lest year, Dr. Fowler handling the reins. Recently Fowler sold his yacht, the Pean Rouge, which had carried off a prize in nearly every port on the French coast, and bought a new one, the Neva, paying the handsome sum of 80,000 francs. He spent 10,000 francs more in getting her ready for sea, and, putting an English crew on board, started sea, and, putting an Euglish crew on board, started her off for Nice, where the grand International regattas were to take place. The Neva sailed February 15, and the next Fowler heard of her was in the shape of a letter from Falmouth, England, written by the captain of the boat, saying that he had been driven up there by contrary winds. Then all the American rose up in Fowler's nature. He telegraphed for a towboat to take the Neva all the way from England around into the Mediterranean. It was too late. She could not reach there in season. Then he proposed to take her overland bodily by railroad. Alas! there were bridges on the line that would prevent. It was a bitter enough disappointment for any man. Fowler telegraphed on, and the captain's act, Fowler is the man to find out, and he has a good man to second him, should occasion arise, in Consul Gerrish, who during nearly welve years of continuous service as Consul here and at Nautes has never been found wanting when an American citizen called on him with a genuine claim for assistance.

Another, and a splendid type of our American Southern gentleman, is Colonel Surget, of Louisiana, a cotton planter of wealth and cultivation, who makes his home in Bordeaux, dispensing a princely hospitality at his residence on the Rue de la Course, opposite the Jardin des Plantes, and vising New-Orleans once or twice a year, as his business requires. The Colonel was Chief of Staff to General Dick Taylor in the Trans-Massissiopi Department during Confederate days, but came abroad shortly after the close of the vra, and has been living ever since in this city, whence, I understand, his family originally came.

What is probably the finest private residence in Bordeaux stands in the Rue Castijas, just off the Alleés de Tourney, and belongs to Mr. Charles Durand, a gentleman of French birth, but an American in heart and soul, by naturalization as well as yfifty years of residence as a respected merchant in New York papers residence of United States bonds, railway stocks and New-Yor her off for Nice, where the grand International regattas were to take place. The Neva sailed Feb-

entered the Consulate without rapping.
"Beautyeou the American Knounsel?" he inquired
of Consul Gerrish.

"Yes, str."
"Purty young lookin' man to be our representaive abroad. Ever filled any posishuns to hum ?"
"Member of Assembly, State Secretary, and mi-

Sho! Reckon you're kinder cute in politics, ain't

e, to get such good positions?"

"Did you wish to see me on business?"

"Wall, yans. You see I'm a perfessional man."

"A what?"

"A what?"

"A perfessional man—a dentist. Perhaps yer don't want to have nuthin' done in my line."

"Thank you, I believe not. But what can I do "Yer see, Mr. Kaouneal "

"Thank you, I believe not. But what can I do for you!"
"Yer see, Mr. Kaounsel, I'm a makin' a trip daown to the Holy Land, to see where Christ riz—an' I don't mind doin's a stroke of business here an' there as I go along, jes' to help pay expenses. I didn't know but what you might be willin' to give ine a letter to the Preify, in case he wants suthin' done to his teeth. I can pull or plug."

The Consul found it hard to repress a laugh. "I am only authorized," he said, "to address the Prefect on official subjects. Such a letter as you ask would not probably receive his attention."
"Sho! Waal, all right; guess I'll try it myself then," and without further waste of time the enterprising Vermonter mide his adieux and vanished. Subsequent inquiries proved that he not only went to the Prefecture, sent in his card, and was disastrously repulsed, but that he afterward actually made his journey up the Nile and through Palestine, pulling and plugging indiscriminately for Sheiks, Effendis and Dragomans wherever chance offered, and returned to Paris a few months later with no unpaid bills behind him and money in his with no unpaid bills behind him and money pocket. So much for the Yankee deutist abr

THE SEASON AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., April 17 .- The following programme of special services, to be held in Ocean Grove during the Summer season of 1880, has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Camp-Meeting Association:

ing Association:

1.—104th Anniversary of the American Independence; cration by the Rev. G. K. Morris, A. M., of Vincland, N. J., Menday, July 3.

2.—Woman's Christion Temperance Union, under the direction of Mrs. A. Wittenneyer, assisted by Mrs. Lathrope, Mrs. Youmans and others; from July 25 to 18.

3.—Jubilee of Sacred Song; live days. First day, under direction of Professor Willistord Dey; second and fitted asys, under Professor Swoney; fourth and fitted ays, Professor Fischer. July 21 to 25.

4.—El-wenth Anniversary of the founding of Ocean

ays, Professor Fischer. July 21 to 25. 4.—Eleventh Anniversary of the founding of Ocean

rove; July 31.
5.—Six days' Bible Reading, by the Rev. B. M. Adams;
7. Strele, if his health permits, and others, will assist;
nurus 3 to 8.
6.—National Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention, under the direction of Miss Francis E Villard, of Chicago, President of N. W. C. T. Union; from

August 9 to 10.
7.—Pennington Seminary Day; August 12.
8.—Women's Foreign Missionary Society Council; August 13 and 14.
9.—Women's Foreign Missionary Society Anniversary; August 15.

Angust 15.

10.—Amauni Camp-Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ben days; August 16 to 26. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Palmer will hold meetings every morning during the gasson, for the promotion of holises, in the Blahop Janes Tabernacle. Other services will be held daily, as direumstances suggest, or the case demands. The singing will be under the direction of Professor Sweeney.

TREASURY OFFICIALS SWINDLED.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- A curious case inolving some sharp practice has recently been discov ed by the Treasury officials.

It appears that a man obtained the numbers of some United States bonds held by an old gentleman, and con-costed a story to the effect that the original owner of the bonds was dead; that previous to his death be gav. the bonds to a brother, who subsequently embarked for Europe on a vessel, the name of which is given; that the vessel went down and all on board were lost. The vessel referred to actually did go down and all on board

vessel referred to actually did go down and all on board were drowned.

The person having the numbers of the bonds applied at the Treasury Department as the administrator of the original owner, alleged to be dead, for a duplicate issue of the bonds said to be lost by shipwreck, and upon producing what appeared to be properly indosed letters of administration, his explanation was accepted, and the bonds were duplicated, reissued, and at once redeemed. Recently the original bonds have been presented for redeemption, and an investigation has revesied that the presumed administrator was an impostor; that the signatures on the papers beid by him were forgeries; and that the bonds had never been on shipboard, having been he'ld year and hence refrained from presenting them for redeemption. The louds will of course have to be redeemed again. The question before the Department is whether or not it will require a special appropriation.

NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Lieutenant E. H. Gheen has been ordered to the Navy Yard at League Island. Gunner William C. Seymour has been ordered to the Navy Yard at League Island. Medical Diractor James Suddards has been detached from the naval hospital at Philadelphus and ordered to the maysi hospital at Morfolk. Medical Director Albert L. Ginon has been detached from the naval hospital at Norfolk and placed on waiting orders. Medical Inspector R. C. Dean has been detached from duty on the Board of Inspection and ordered to the naval hospital at Philadelphus. Captain H. C. Occhran, United States Marine Corps at Norfolk, Ya., has been granted an extension of three weeks in his leave of absence. land. Gunner William C. Seymour has been ordered to

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-Leave of absence until September 1 upon surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Cadet Howard K. Gitman, fourth class, United States Military Academy, West Point. The President has decided to accept the resignation of the two Army officers is the West whose court-martial auntences were before the Cabinet vesterday.

SIAM AND HER HUMANE RULER PLANS FOR THE KING'S INTENDED TOUR. A SUITE OF THIRTY DIGNITABLES-BIS ADMIRATION FOR THE UNITED STATES-AMERICANS IN BANG-

KOK-WOES OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BANGKOK, Siam, Feb. 20 .- Unless something happens to make a change of programme you will have a visit from royalty within the next few months. The King is going to England to invest Queen Victoria with the Order of the White Elephant, and it s his intention to prolong his journey to the United States, and return to Siam by way of China and Japan. Chulalonkorn is anxious to be the first Eastern potentate to make the tour of the world ; he is an enlightened and progressive monarch, and desires to learn all he can that will enable him to rule his people intelligently and to develop the resources of Siam. He has a profound admiration for the United States, and thinks a journey through that country will be of great practical advantage to him in carrying out his wishes for the Land of the White

His plan is to teave Bangkok on the 23d of April for Singapore, where he will take passage on one of the Messageries Maritimes steamers for Marseilles. He will be due in London about the 5th of June, and is to remain in England nearly a month; his departure from Liverpool for New-York is fixed for the 3d of July, and consequently he should arrive on American soil on the 11th or 12th of that month. I do not know the programme for his movements in America, and doubt if it has been arranged, but I understand he will sail from Sau Francisco on the steamer of the 1st of September, spend a month in Japan and another in China, and reach Bangkok on his return some time in December. The King will be accompanied by His Excellency

the Foreign Minister and by his three younger brothers as aides-de-camp. He will also have a suite of about thirty noblemen and dignitaries of the realm, and the whole party will be in charge of Captain Bush, who is the highest foreigner in the Sinmese service, has lived more than thirty years at Bangkok, was a trusted friend and adviser of the old King, who died in 1869, and is high in the confidence of the young King to-day. It is to be hoped that the journey will result in an increase of the commercial relations between Siam and the United States, which is a great desire of the King. From his early youth he has had a warm place in his heart for the citizens of the great Republic, and has given much attention to the study of the peculiarities of our laws and institutions. Since he became King he has manifested his friendliness in various ways, and when any American of prominence has visited Siam the young ruler has shown him the hospitalities of the country in a most liberal way. Three years ago, when the fleet under Admiral Reynolds visited Bangkok, the Admiral and Mrs. Reynolds were entertained at the Royal Palace at a banquet specially arranged in their honor. Whe the party went to the dining-room the King gave his arm to Mrs. Reynolds and escorted her to the table, exactly as a gentleman of Murray Hill in New-York might escort a lady guest. This may seem a small matter to those who do not know the customs of the East, but when it is remembered that the position of woman all through the Orient is far below that of man, and that no other Eastern monarch ever gave his arm to escort a woman to a table before it was done by the King of Slam, the importance of his deference to Western customs will be appreciated. When General Grant was here

will be appreciated. When General Grant was here a like courtesy was shown to Mrs. Grant, but this was less significant than the attention to the wife of the Admiral, for whom the ice was broken.

Recently the American Consul, Colonel Sickels, has been joined by his wife, who left New-York last Autumn for Bangkok by way of San Francisco. Since her arrival the King has shown her distinguished honors and so has the Foreign Minister. The latter gave a dinner and an entertainment in her honor that surpassed anything of the kind ever given in Siam to a lady of any nationality. Colonel Sickels is highly popular with the King and the officials of the Government generally, and is frequently consulted by them relative to Siamese affairs. He is regarded as an intelligent and most friendly adviser, both personally and by his nationality, and a good deal of the kindly feeling recently displayed toward Americans is to be attributed to him. A rumor has reached here that he is to be removed and that General Grant has advised that some other man should be appointed to the Consultate. The American residents of Bangkok sincerely trinst that the report is untrue, as it would be far easier to get a worse incumbent than one equally good for American interests. When our ex-Freshiem visited Siam he was detained for some hours at the mouth of the Menam waiting for the arrival of the officials to accompany him to Bangkok and it was whispered here that he was impatient at the delay and blamed Colonel Sickels for not having the affair properly arranged, when the whole matter was in the hands of the Siamese. The American Consul had been consulted about the arrangements of the distinguished party ouring their American Consultate and seek construct about the armagements of the distinguished party during their stay and the General is indebted to his country's representative for many of the interesting features

f his visit to Siam.

The great sensation of the last few mouths has The great sensation of the last few months has been the series of events connected, directly and indirectly, with the British Consulate. I wrote you last Summer of the clopernent of Miss Fanny, the daughter of the Hon, Thomas G. Knox, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, with a Siamese nobleman, Phra Preceha, the arrest of the husband for high crimes and misslemeanors, the summoning of a gunboat by Mr. Knox, and threats to bombard the royal palace if the unfortunate nobleman was not released. He was ultimately beheaded and his family imprisoned according to Siamese law and custom, with the exception of his Anglo-Siamese wife, who was allowed to leave the country. She took with her the property of her late husband to the value of \$150,000, and is now in England with her father, who was recalled by his Government for his threat of violence toward the ruler of Siam. A new Consul-General, Mr. Palgrave, has arrived and has established pleasant relations with the Government; the hope is entertained that affairs will now run sul-General, Mr. Palgrave, has arrived and has established pleasant relations with the Government; the hope is entertained that affairs will now run smoothly, which is more than they have done for several years. The Siamese are not amiably disposed toward England and France, for the reason that they fear the diplousey of both those countries; France has a protectorate over Cambodia on one side of Siam, and England has a strong footing in Burmah, which forms the western boundary of this country. Naturally, Siam is fearful of the extension of French or English power over its territory, and as several intrigues have been made to that end, the King and his Ministers look with suspicion on every move of the representatives of the lion and the engle. As the United States have no Asiatic possessions and have never been suspected of desire to obtain any, there is not the slightest occasion for the Siamese to be otherwise than on the best of terms with us and our Consul.

Negotiations are in progress for placing Siam in the Postal Union, which will be a great blessing to the foregreers residing here. At present all mails are sent through the British Consulate, which forwards letters to Singapore, the nearest post office, or by private bag to Hong Kong. There is no attempt to connect with the regular mails from Singapore, and it often happens that letters for Europe and America are detained there four or five days before proceeding on their journey.

proceeding on their journey.

*A recent dispatch from London says the King of Siam has handoned bis proposed trip to Europe and America in couse-uence of the ilmess of the Regent, who would hold the reigns f government in his absence.

LONG BRANCH OUT OF SEASON.

BUILDING UP THE OLD TOWN. THE RESIDENT COMMUNITY-THE SCHOOLS, THE CHURCHES AND WINTER LIFE-PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON. ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Long Branch, April 10 .- Probably only a very small proportion of the regular visitors to this great Summer resort have any idea of the people or the life back of the "Bluff," and in the long interval of the "seasons." The health-seckers and the pleasureseekers of the Branch are, as a mass, almost as ignorant of the resident community and ways of their life na of the people the life of the remotest region. From June to September there is indeed, a sort of "touch-and-go" contact between the two streams of life-the transitory and the permanent. But that contact is not of such a character s to give any true conception to the Summer visitor of the real life of the native population. His cottage, if he be a "cottager," is beset by a horde of tradesmen, each eagerly clamorous for his patronage. There is an occasignal visit to Stelubach's " Emporium of Fashion " for the necessary small "knick-knacks" of watering-place existence; and to the post office or the bank. He goes to church, if he be a church-goer, but he sees few save his own "set "there; and the only variance is the ceaseless pleading of the minister for "backsbeesh." and when Fall is come he goes home, knowing only one thing about the community in whose midst he has spent the Summer-time, but knowing that one thing very surely, that the community is very poor and wants

And yet there is a life here that is worth knowing. Long Branch, after and before the season, is not pre-cisely a range of sand-heaps, with a row of closed and

arred hotely upon them. There is a large and steadily

harred hotels upon them. There is a large and steadily increasing resident population. There are acteois and churches in fall and flourishing operation the whole year through. The high school of the place is one of the best conditions. The high school of the place is one of the best conditions. The high school of the place is one of the best conditions. The high school of the place is one independent life here on the stone churches on Easter Day, they would have consented that there is some independent life here on the shore, even in the absence of the great world which througs that shore during the heated term. St. James' (Episcopal) had its large eduled filled, and its chancel was rich in floral decorations, princhally farmished from the conservatories of Mr. John Hoey and its service was beautiful and hearty and happy as even a city worshiper could wish. Every church in town, that day, had its throng of glad attendants, and its service was beautiful and hearty and happy as even a city worshiper could wish. Every church in town, that day, had its throng of glad attendants, and its good promise of the gradual function of a new element which will be very helpful to the development of what the town sorely needs—a spirit of distinctive community life—apart from its relation to the three or four months of Summer crowds and dissipation. Gradually, some of the best of the transitory from the Stranch as a place of permanent residence. Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, of The Commercial Assertiace, has massed, with his family, two Winters here. Mr. John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, is also a settled and contented resident throughout the year. Others might be mentioned. And still others are looking with a favorable eye upon the very real advantages that are offered. And already the life of the town is recling the good effects, in many ways, of this transfusion of new blood across the our rents of this gransfusion of the whole of the advances of the leave of this institution.

The beay stir of-preparation for the Summer is b

YALE'S UNIVERSITY CREW.

THE MEN WHO WILL MEET HARVARD.

IN EXCITING RACE IN PROSPECT-CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CREW-THE EXPERI-MENT OF PLACING THE COXSWAIN IN THE BOW.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, April 16 .- The annual race etween Harvard and Yale, promises this year to be a very exciting one. The Harvard crew, notwithstanding the fact that it has lost six of its old members, is still formidable, while the eight representatives of Yale, at least in point of physique, are the best she has had since 1876. The year has been an exceptionally good one for rowing, and the Yale crew, with the exception of the first two weeks of January, has been on the water all Winter. As a consequence of so much practice, the men are in better condition to-day than they were at the time of their race with Harvard last June. The Yale crew, as at present constituted, is as follows:

The four substitutes are:

The average weight of the twelve men is 18114 pounds, he average age twenty-one years and six months. Four of the crew rowed in last year's race. Taft, of last year's crew, was to have rowed again this year, but inured himself playing football last Winter, and is obliged

o give up rowing. J. B. Collins, the bow oar, was a member of last year's erew. He is very strong, and always does excellent work in a race, but he is probably the clumstest man in the boat. His most glaring faults are a tendency to carry his elbows out, and a slight duck at the catch.

Folsom, No. 2, is a new man in the University boat. He has had considerable experience in class races, however, and, though rather light, promises to be a valuable man. He has the very bad habits, however, of swinging out of the boat and dipping his strokes. He also has the reputation of not being too faithful in his

training.
Huli is one of the strongest of the team physically. He has been a member of the Yale football team for two years, but has had very tittle experience in rowing. He rows in very bad form at present, and has several claring fauits.

Fuller, the stroke of last year's crew, occupies seat No. 4. He is not pulling in as good form as last year, though he looks much better physically. His faults are swinging too far back, pulling out at the finish, and throwing water badly at the end of of his stroke. F. Rogers, No. 5, is a new man, and has only rowe

in one class race. He is very strong, however, and promises to be a worthy successor of his brother, the aptain of the crew. At present, however, he has all the faults pertaining to a young oarsman. George Rogers, the captain, has pulled in the last two

races with Harvard, and is one of the best oarsmen Yale over had. He has fallen into several bad habits, how-ever, as he has devoted a good deal of time to coaching the crew. He has a tendency to pull his oar out of the water too quickly, giving his stroke a very bad finish. Storrs, No. 7, was a member of last year's crew, and was one of the strongest oars. He has not nad as much practice this Winter as the rest of the crew, owing to stokness, and is by no means as efficient as last year.

King, the stroke, is a new man in the University boat, though he has stroked a number of class races. Though a light man, he has endless endurance, and will prob ably make an excellent stroke.

a light man, he has endless endurance, and will probably make an excellent stroke.

Knovals, the new coxawain, has had a good deal of experience in class races. He is very heavy but its retained in the position, as he is considered a very good coach, as well as a good coxawain. Of the substitutes, Knapp and Guernacy are oxcellent men, and it is not unlikely that one of them will be placed in the crew before the end of the year. Their experience in rowing has been confined to class races. Patterson, of last year's crew, is training for a substitute, as his family were opposed to his rowing in the regular crew. He is an excellent man, and will do good work if it is found that they cannot get along wishout him. The diet of the crew is a liberal one. The men have meat three times a day and all kinds of vegetables. At diamer they have for cassert fruits and light puddings. Their work consists of a short pull in the morning with the coach in a pair coar. In the afternoon, except Wednesdays and Saturdays they take short pulls under the direction of the coach, who follows them in a four-cared sholl or conches them from the bank. Wednesdays and Saturdays the orew talkes long pulls of from fire to twelve miles.

Frederick Wood, a member of the "74 and '76 crows and stroke of '77 crew, has been caching the crew since November 1, and ho will continue to do so until the race. A steam launch has been placed at the disposal of the crew by some of the Now-York graduates, and it will be used for coaching as soon as it arrives. The stroke adopted by Wood is the long swinging stroke need by Yale from 1873 to 1877, and is the one that Harvard has used during the last three years.

The yale crew will use a paper shell. It is now at Water's ractory in Troy, all ready to be rigaed. It is somewhat different from the eight-oared shells used by Harvard and Yale to the last three years.

The yale occasional who was supposed to have been hired by Yale as a profossional coach. Ho said yesterday to The Thibuse correspondent that he had neve

that he should leave to-moreow for Troy, where he was going to rig the new Yale boat, after which he was going home.

An experiment was tried yesterday, which certainly had the merit of originality. The captsin and some of the members of the Yale crew have conceived the idea that the coxswain can be pinced in tao bow of an eightoured shell more advantageously than in the stern. It is claimed by them that the encouragement which the coxswain is supposed to give the crew during the race is a positive injury to it. They say that the coxswain is responsible for most of the spurits which a crew makes in a four-mile race, and that the coxswain is responsible for most of the spurits which a crew makes in a four-mile race, and that the coxswain is responsible for most of the spurits which a crew makes in a four-mile race, and that the possible. Another advantage claimed for tals arrangement is that the beat can be balaneed better with the coxswain in the beat can be balaneed better with the coxswain in the beat can be balaneed better with the coxswain was, and the first trial wis made Thursday afternoon. The scaze of the shell were moved back toward toe stern about two feet, and a place for the coxswain was improvised in the bow. The coxswain steered by whires running on the outside of the beat, fins above the water-line. The drest frial was not successful, as the coxswain was so heavy that at every stroke of the crew tan bow of the shell would plough under the waier. A second trial was made with only six men, No. 1 and No. 2 being left on above. The shell ran cashly, and the coxswain that no diverse to the shell will be shoroughly tested during the next incree weeks, and if satisfactory a new shell will be evidered of Waters to the constitute the trial will be ordered of Waters to the the coxswain.

THE COURT AT WEST

GENERAL SCHOFFELD ON THE ST NUMBER OF DETAILS BROUGHT OUT TOP DES

TO TESTIFY ON MONDAY. The witnesses at the Court of Inquiry at War Point yesterday were Edward C. Lowis, Licutome Coffin, Major-General Schofield, and Licutome Crozier. The first-named declined to testify. Geral Schofield repeated the circumstances of oally the Court of Inquiry, and said that the hearing Whittaker in demanding it was such as to excitabelief in his innocence of complicity in the outras mono him. Mr. Gaylor has arrived free New York upon him. Mr. Gayler has arrived from New-Yor and will testify on Monday.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

ONE UNPROFITABLE WITHESS-WEAT WAS SOUND IN WHITTAKER'S ROOM.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 17 .- A few utes of the time of the Court of Inquiry in the Wattabe case was consumed this merning over Edward C. Lowis the newspaper correspondent who was aworn on Thurday. Mr. Lewis had consulted counsel, and upon soith the stand pleaded professional confidence in justifies the stand pleaded professional confidence in justifies the consulted confidence in particular to the confidence in the stand pleaded professional confidence in particular to the confidence in the c his story he was willing to be questioned. He the Court considered his testimony on that pe

terial, he would request a further delay until Mona shernoon, when his counsel would be present.

The President of the Court responded us follows:

The Court desires to say that as this witness has be sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing the truth, and now refuses to do so, and proposes to only such information as he deems politic, no important will be attached to any information given to the pre-by the courtespondent. The Court will report the fac-to the Commanding General and let the matter drop. The Recorder and it The Recorder said :

ressful.

The witness later on made a protest against the Court as unwarranted, unjust and in

violation of the Articles of War. He had permitted himself to be sworn upon the under bad no option.

Lieutenant Coffin, of the 5th Artilery, Assistant-Instructor of Tactics, was sworn. Before the police had put the room in order he had been sent to the room of whittaker to take possession of such articles as he deemed necessary. He found only some burnt paper and a black cravat, but no belting. To open the table drawer he had no authority. Some of the burnt pleces of paper had been picked up by Cadet Dickinson and put into an envelope. Portions of the guard relief list and the Bible leaf were identified. A letter dated April 5 and handed to the Recorder by Whittaker was also identified by the witness as having been found in the room. He said that he made no inspection of the quarters on Monday, April 5.

The Recorder stated to the Court that he now pro posed to ask some questions, not bearing directly on the case, to elucidate information concerning a theory widely held, that the Whittaker affair was simply at aggravated form of hazing.

Lieutenant Coffin said : " The common understandin among the cadets has always been to haze white cadets, but to let the colored cadets alone. This was not called forth by any action of the colored cadets, but was an understanding arrived at when the first colored cadets came. That was while I was a cadet."

To Mr. Townsend, who wished to know what was meant by "hazing," the witness specified making the subject stand on the mantel and crow, sing a song, walk a beam in the coal-house with a rope around his neck, smoking him out, and other things-"much as at college," added Mr. Townsend. The witness said that he had been in charge as an officer of new cadets, and that, so far as he observed, the colored cadeta were let alone from the beginning by everybody, except these that had official intercourse with them.

Major-General Schoneld testified next. He said that

ne had been informed on Tuesday morning that Cades Whittaker had been seriously injured; but before leaving his quarters was told that the tojuries were slight, and on reaching Whittaker's room, to his great relief, found him up and dressing. He at once ordered a military investigation, not doubting that the guilty persons would be speedily discovered. He sand that many cadets came to him, begaing as that many cadets came to him, begoing at opportunity to deny any connection with the affair. The investigation lasted two days, and when its results were reported to him be sent for Whittaker, whose right it was to know promptly that his character was involved. Whittaker's demand for a Court of Inquiry resulted in the present Court. His manner in denying the imputations against himself impressed the General very strongly with a belief in his innocence, and so did that of the other cadeta, leading him to think, together with the failure of the commandant's inquiry, that the origin of the attack must have been outside the inquire into Whittaker's character and incidentally to

inquire into Whittaker's character and incidentally to discover the guilty persons. The General said:

This method of inquiry was adopted in justice to Cadet Whittaker and to West Point; for under any other method he would have remained under public assistion until the guilty parties should have been discovered; but under this method his innocence may be fully established whether the guilty parties are ever discovered or not. I will add that every line of inquiry that has been thought of or suggested has been pursued and is still being pressed to its ultimate conclusion with the intention of bringing the facts before this court as soon as they shall reach a tangible shape.

Lioutenant Coffia was recalled and questioned as to

Lieutenant Coffin was recalled and questioned as to the note of warning. He said all the cadecs denied knowledge of it. "I deemed it a friendly note," he said, " and I should not think that by acknowledging it any cadet would render himself liable to purishment or censure by the authorities if it were really a friendly note. I know of no reason why he should deny it.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Townsend, "that if a eadet should accidentally overhear a plot to do some mischief to another cadet not involving his life, be would feel himself free to give information about it ?"
"If the plan was to injure another," said Leuteuant Coffin. "I think they would report it to some of the

would feel himself free to give information about it?"

"If the plan was to injure another," said Lesuteuant Coffin, "I think they would report it to some of the authorities."

"Are the young men here different from the average of first-class young men from colleges."

"I think the training at West Foint is different from that at any other institution in the country, and it amust necessarily make men different in some respects."

"Do they study any different moral philosophy of system of religious teaching here?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"Not that I am aware of."

"On, well, I will not taguing further."

Lentenant Crozier, the assistant professor of mathomatics, whose room is in the same division of barracks as Whittoker's, teatified that he heard no unusual disturbance on Moniny night, April 5. He siso gave his understanding of the "common law" among cadets, regarding the treatment of colored cadets' during his service as a cadet, ending in 1876. At first there was a very bitter feeling, but it settled into a determination to let them slone. A difference was made between the white and the colored cadets with respect to "deviling." The colored cadets were never touched or injured. He recilled one instance, only, when Cadet Smith was struck in the mess-hall; but it grew out of an altercation, and was not a case of "deviling." This affair was reported to the nurhorities, and the offender was punished for it.

The Quartermaster's clerk identified the handkorebied in evidence as one of the only kind that is issued to ender's. On January 26 Whittaker had received six handkorchieds of this style. As to the border he would not awear, as there were a variety of borders. But the borders in sive of the colored cade with the borders in sive of the color and the colored cade with the substitution of the pattern in court. To the Court he said that fifty additional spectmens of writing and testify as some as prepared.

Cadet Whittaker as no other hand had handker chiefs of the pattern in court. To the Court he said that f

ESCAPE OF PIFTY WORKING GIRLS.

The Charles Street Police telegraphed to Headquarters last night, the report of a fits which as one time gave cause for serious alarm. Flaunts were seen burstey from the rear of H. Algeo, large strategoods factory at No. 520 Hudsen-at, at a few minutes before eight o'clock. The fire had broken out to the boiler-house, and raged for twenty minutes; the fifty or sixty working-girls in the factory who were about to quit the building thought that the factory was on the and ran abricking from floor to fileor. Captain Hedden's police arrived barely in time to prevent sense from floor. police arrived barely in time to prevent some indi-ing fram the windows, and led them painly it street. The fire was extinguished with trifling los

A REMARKABLE FACT.—Old Gent; "I suppose your sight grows very keep with practice?" Coass-guard; "Sight! Ler bless yer, you air; swell, two. There's men 'ere can smell snuggled 'bacoy tou miles as as I"—(Fuu.

ELECTIONEERING ITEM.—First Voter: tope that 'ere Wilfrid Lawson wou't got to, Bid." and ditte: "No; he laves for too much to any fuelf. I calls him a nondescrip—a whydmin as and the later of the later